#### THE NAVY IMPATIENT.

ANXIOUS TO HAVE REVENGE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

OFFICERS AND MEN GENERALLY HOLD SPAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SLAUGHTER OF THEIR COMPADES MILITARY AND

April 11.-The most marked characteristic in the Navy to-day was that of ficiency after more than a generation of peace, was speedily prepared to be put to the supreme test, and the comprehensive mobilization was accomplished in a manner that silenced the carp-

first stage of naval activity, quickly following the satisfaction of having commissioned the 45 per cengreatest fleet ever possessed by the United States, came the culmination of naval feeling in the destruction of the Maine. The entire ser-Works, San Francisco, 3542 per cent. States, came the culmination of naval feeling in vice was momentarily paralyzed by the cataatrophe, the intensity of its excitement being scarcely appreciable to civilians, who looked on had cruised in the Maine or in other modern No. 8, Rowan, twenty-six knots, Miran ships knew, as only experienced men can under Brothers, Sentile, 94 per cent. stroyed by unfriendly influences. Their familiarity with all conditions convinced them that bination of circumstances surrounding the ship many upon which men have been hanged by due legal process in the centres of the highest civilization. Even before the Court of Inquiry began its work, this irresistible inference had swept away all doubts from the minds of every officer of note, and confidential letters from men on the ill-fated ship substantiated their opinion most effectively within a week after the event

to a man chafes over the fear that there may be no retribution for the perpetrators. Through out that long period its officers have maintained silence and displayed in their obedience to suwhich the American service has always been

insubordination is discoverable, but there does not seem to be a man left in the Navy, or for that matter in the Army, who does not declare most unequivocally that reparation for the for the Nation to determine, and that beside it the entire Cuban matter is trivially insignificant. It is pointed out that the conditions in Cuba cedure may be unavoidable, but the malicious destruction of a National vessel on a friendly visit in an unfriendly harbor, which has never vet been submitted to the devious devices of ought to be settled by methods as prompt and drastic as those which accomplished the horrible sacrifice. One is alleged to have always been wrapped up in questions of policy, while the other is purely a matter of National insult and a deliberate affront to the American

Aside from this general sentiment of ven geance which underlies the restrained attitude of naval officers, the inactivity of the vast fleet at Key West is declared to be breeding demoralization among its personnel, its officers fully realizing that every day's delay operates to make the eventful conflict, if there is to be postponement of hostilities will augment the horrors of war, and this means greater and unnecessary sacrifices of American blood. The Navy is not actuated by any sentiment of fear over the result, but its tacticians believe that

a quick stroke now would insure a short conflict with less loss of life to both contestants—a result which, in their opinion, would be of the greatest benefit with the least injury to the service and the country.

OFFICERS ANXIOUS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE. It is fully determined that the declaration of war or the first call of the President for volunteers will be the signal for nearly all the active officers of the Army and Navy to leave the burreaus of the Navy and War departments in the hands of capable retired officers, while they take their chances at the front. This decision has been reached with no reflection upon the chiefs, and their assistants of line and staff. chiefs, and their assistants of line and staff who are now on duty at headquarters, for most of them have proved almost invaluable in their positions, but it has been made necessary by In case General Miles should insist upon taking command of the Army in the field, it is now certain that no one will fill his post in Washington, although General Schofield was considered in that connection until he pointed out the incongruity of the suggestion. General Miles, it may be positively said, will command the entire military force of the United States under, the President's directions wherever he may choose to make his headquarters, and there has never been any intention of putting any officer, retired or active, in the position of adviser to

the President In the Navy Rear-Admiral Walker has been called into the councils of the highest authorities and with the Strategy Board at the request of the ranking officers of the service, on count of his well-known judgment and ability. and he will undoubtedly be consulted on every important question and his opinions will receive the greatest weight up to the time he is formally ordered to duty.

### MOBILIZATION AT CHICKAMAUGA.

General Miles and Adjutant-General Corbin, THE BALTIMORE ARRIVES AT YOKOHAMA WITH with Secretary Alger's approval, have completed the programme for the mobilization of the entire available Army force at Chickamauga, including 20,000 regulars and 40,000 volunteers. Preparations are now being perfected to receive and provide for this extraordinary force at that point, and all railway schedules have been fixed for the prompt transportation of 60,000 men, movement of trains to begin within five hours after telegraphic notice is given. At the command of the President, all regiments of cavalry and infantry and all the artillery that can be spared from coast defence batteries will be set in motion. Simultaneously the first call for volunteers will be made on the National Guard organizations. No other men will be accepted at

A dispatch has been prepared to send by telegraph to every National Guard commander to mbled in their armories, offering them service mbled in their armories, offering their services

to Cuba under the protection of unarmored | DEFENCES TO PREVENT WAR | cruisers from Captain Sampson's fleet. HURRYING NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The Navy Department to-day opened negotiations for the purchase of the Holland submarine boat, which if taken into the service will be

Every effort is being made to get the remaining yachts and tugs away from the Newmaining yachts and tugs away from the New-York Navy Yard, and on their way South by next Thursday. The Mayflower has been inspected, and the Board reports her now admirably adapted for torpedo-boat destroying speed of 18½ knots, which is said to enable her to overtake any small vessel Spain has in service. Chief Engineers R. G. Denia and W. F. Worthington, and Passed Assistant Engineers B. C. Sampson and G. R. Salisbury will be assigned to the new auxiliaries the Yankee, the Divic the Prairie and the Yosemite. On acdetermined upon for those cruisers up to this time, but they will operate with the Flying Squadron as scouts until the Army requires transportation, when they can each carry three

indicates degrees of completion.

PROGRESS ON WARSHIPS BUILDING.

BATTLE-SHIPS. Kearsarge, sixteen knots, Newport

No. 5. Kearsarge, sixteen.

News, 57 per cent.

No. 6. Kentucky, sixteen knots, Newport.

Newport News. No. 6. Kentucky, Sixteen No. 57 per cent, No. 7. Illinois, sixteen knots, Newport News, No. 7. Illinois, sixteen knots, No. 7.

Alabama, sixteen knots, Cramp & Sons, GUNBOATS.

No. 13, Princeton, twelve knots, Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J., 95 per cent. TORPEDO-BOATS.

Brothers, Seattle, 94 per cent.
No. 9, Dabligren, thirty knots, Bath Iron
Works, Maine, 45 per cent.
No. 10, T. A. M. Craven, thirty knots, Bath
Iron Works, 38 per cent.
No. 11, Farragut, thirty knots, Union Iron
Works, See North Seet Cont. Works, San Francisco, 60 per cent. No. 12, Davis, 22.5 knots, Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., 78 per cent. No. 13, Fox, 22.5 knots, Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., 73 per cent. No. 14, Morris, 22.5 knots, Herreshoff Manu-

No. 14. Morris, 22.5 knots, Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, Bristol, R. I., 87 per cent.
No. 17. Mackenzie, twenty knots, Charles Hillman Company, Philadelphia, 92 per cent.
No. 18. McKee, twenty knots, Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, 80 per cent.
No. 19. Stringham, thirty knots, Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., 15 per cent.
No. 20. Goldsborough, thirty knots, Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., 2 per cent.
No. 21, Bailey, thirty knots, Gas Engine and Power Company, New-York, 10 per cent.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO-BOAT. No. 1. Plunger, eight knots, Columbian Iron

Works, 70 per cent. TUGS.

which the American service has always been amous.

There is apparently no likelihood that this attitude toward the Commander-in-Chief will be incommission, in all probability, in two weeks, while the McKee and the Plunger are promised before the end of April.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AND THE NEW-ORLEANS

PUT IN FOR COAL-A ROUGH PASSAGE-TO SAIL TO-DAY.

were approaching the harbor. All sorts of the Amazonas, which was recently purchased from the Brazilian Government by the United

The reason given for calling here was that the vessels were short of coal, but anxiety may have prompted Commodore Howell to make this port Without anything definite as to the action of Spain and the United States, there was much anxiety as to whether the ships would not be both taken short-handed by a Spanish flotilla and at a big disadvantage. By calling at Halifax instructions could be obtained as to the dore John A. Howell, who had his pennant flying from the mainmast of the San Francisco, de-clined to answer any questions as to the possi-bility of the ships being ordered to join the Flying Squadron. They will both coal as rap-icly as possible and proceed to New-York to-

At the present time the crew of the San Fran-

said that they had experienced very heavy weather.

They left London on March 27, bound for New-York, and came along rapidly in fine weather until April 3, when heavy winds commenced to blow. From that time until the ships anchored here they had a hard time of it. Rain, fog and heavy seas have prevailed for the last eight days. On the 5th the ships became separated, and did not sight each other for twenty-four hours. During that time the New-Orleans was repeatedly washed over by heavy seas. One of the starboard boats was smashed, and the steering gear was slightly deranged. The course taken was as far south as latitude 41, longitude 31. After going west to the Guif Stream it was decided to make Hallfax.

The usual visits were exchanged to-day by the officers and Her Majesty's representatives, and the San Francisco and the Citadel exchanged salutes.

ALL BUT TWO CONSULS SAFE. ONE OF THESE TWO MAY HAVE LEFT CUBA, AND

has advices which show that all but two of the consular representatives and agents of the United States have left the Island of Cuba. Regarding one of the two the information is not positive. In the other case instructions have been given for the sending of a vessel to enable him to depart.

## MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

AMMUNITION FOR THE ASIATIC FLEET.

Washington, April 11.-Word reached the Navy Department to-day of the arrival of the first-class cruiser Baltimore at Yokohama, Japan, on her way to Hong Kong to join the Chinese Squadron. She will make an excellent addition to the American fleet in those waters. The Baltimore carries a large amount of ammunition and stores, which she took on board at Honoiulu, where they had been brought by one of the smaller United States ships, and those will be distributed among the vessels of the

those will be distributed allows the gundron.

Reports received at the Department show that the gunboat Wilmington has sailed from Jackson-ville for Key West, the gunboat Annapolis, the auxiliary cruiser Yankee and the collier Sterling have arrived at the New-York Navy Yard, the dispatch-boat Dolphin has sailed from Brooklyn for Key West, and the training-ship Alliance has sailed from Newport for Hampton Roads.

MONEY FOR EQUIPMENT OF VESSELS ASKED.

Washington, April 11.-Secretary Long sent to

Congress to-day an estimate for an appropriation to be included in the General Deficiency bill, of \$300,000, under the head of equipment of vessels. to be included in the General Deficiency bill, of doubt is expressed that at least fifty thousand men can be secured in an night. As many as are needed will be mustered in and will go forward to Chickamauga within twenty-four hours. There they will be held in readiness to be sent to New-Orleans, Mobile. Pensacola and Tampa, where transports will be waiting to take them at once

FORTIFIED COASTS A DETERRENT TO HOSTILE ACTION.

NEED OF LARGER APPROPRIATIONS URGED BY COLONEL ROBERT-GENERAL MERRITT EX-

they are the less chance of their being called into | Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Depart-

fire guns would be of the most use at small places. so as to prevent a squad of soldiers from taking

COST OF PROVISIONS IN HAVANA DOUBLED STILL ASSAILING LEE.

Havana, April 11.-Fine summer weather pre vailed here to-day, and about the usual business movement was noticed. Provisions, however, have been doubled in price.

General Pando has arrived from Puerto Principe, where he published Governor-General Blanco's armistice proclamation. He has been busy at the Palace to-day

This morning the Spanish naval transport Legaspi left Havana with an infantry division under command of General Emillo March, who will relieve General Castellanos, military comhaving been appointed to General Blanco's staff.

ties ordered a hoat near the coast to come to. As the crew did not comply, the boat was fired on and one of the crew killed. Three others of ties also captured a quantity of mail matter, which is said to "compromise" several prominent residents of Matanzas, and some money.

To-day was the day for drawing in the Havana lottery. Of the 36,000 issuable tickets only

A Spanish lieutenant who was in charge of a supply of hospital provisions in the Arroyo Blanco district, near Sancti Spiritus, has de-

The Ward Line steamer Seneca arrived here last night, and on her departure will carry a number of passengers. Senor Juan Ramirez, the former insurgent

chief, who fought in the Ten Years' War, has returned here from Manzanillo. Señor Virginio Chavez has also arrived here from that port. The latter will return there

"La Lucha" to-day publishes an article headed "Mr. Lee's Flight," which furnishes another example of how badly informed Spanish newspapers can be. The paper says the manner in

ample of how badly informed Spanish newspapers can be. The paper says the manner in which General Fitzhugh Lee left Havana "does not become the representative of a civilized nation," adding:

"After exciting public opinion, he left in a great hurry with his staff. That his leaving was fight is demonstrated by the fact of Captain-General Blanco giving an exequatur to the English Consul to represent President McKinley's Government on this island. Therefore, the United States did not withdraw her Consuls from Cuba, nor her representative from the captial of Spain. At the last moment General Lee was as frightened as if he had not been an army man. If General Lee's correspondence is revised, he will be found guilty of alarming his Government, and responsible for the Maine affair, for having asked her to be sent here to protect United States citizens. He was the chief protect United States citizens. He was the chief of the Jingoes here while looking out for the interests of his country."

At the Palace to-day only a few unimportant skirmishes in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana are announced as having taken place.

PURPOSE OF GENERAL SCHOFFELD'S CALLS Washington, April 11 .- It was stated to-day that there was no foundation for the report that Secre-tary Alger would recommend that the President designate Lieutenant-General Schofield, retired, as a military adviser to the Executive and the Secretary of War in case of hostilities. General Scho-field's recent visits to the President and the Secre-tary, it was added, were simply for the purpose of consulting with them regarding the Volunteer ReGOING AFTER THE NAHANT.

NAVAL MILITIAMEN WILL BRING HER FROM INTENSE INTEREST IN THE MESSAGE. The first actual participation of any of the en-

isted men who form the military forces of this State in a movement in preparation for actual hostilities will be the departure of a detachment go to Philadelphia to man the old United States The orders to move were sent by Adjutant-General Tillinghast yesterday afternoon ninety-five seamen and seven officers proceed to Philadelphia to bring the Nahant to New-York

munication from Albany, Captain Miller ordered to move this morning. They will take the 7:20 train hindelphia. The men had all been detailed heir respective duties last week, and they filed on the New-Hampshire at East Twenty-t, last evening to seep on board and start orbing.

way of Twenty-eighth-st. First-ave., Twenty-th-st., Fifth-ave, and Twenty-fourth-st., to the ansylvanta ferry at West Twenty-third-st. He Napant will be under the command of Lieunart Richman, U. S. N. Commander Duncan die the executive officer, and the other officers in the Naval Militia are the following: Manning Eyre, navigator, G. B. Townsend, J. Macfarlane, Eyre, navigator, G. B. Townsend, J. Macfarlane, U. J. Henderson and S. W. Griffiths, officers the watch, Dr. J. B. McGowan, medical officer, the watch, Dr. J. B. McGowan, medical officer, the watch, Dr. J. B. McGowan, medical officer,

interest was taken among the members at interest was taken among the hemory, et at Battallon has evening in the preparafor the departure of the detail who have chosen to take charge of the monitor, and the rity of their associates will be present to give a suitable "send-off" this morning.

IMPROVED TONE IN STOCKS. BROKERS APPARENTLY BELIEVE THERE WILL BE NO OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES GOLD ENGAGEMENTS.

city Hank, \$130.00, and various sums to several other importers.

A press dispatch from Havana yesterday said that I present & Co., of that city, had on Saturday forwarded another \$20.00 in gold to Muller, Schall & Co., but the latter drm has not been advised of the shinment. Private advices from Sydney, N. S. W., said that the Martposa, of the Oceanic Steamship Line, would bring \$200.00 in gold to San Francisco.

LETTER FROM THE SPANISH MINISTER. HE SAYS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE AMERICANS.

UNDERSTAND THE CURAN QUESTION. Washington, April 11 - The Spanish Minister, Sefor

Middletown, Conn., which, although personal in character, presents the Spanish situation from his Mr. Burton commending the recent interview of the Minister, asking for fair play and a consideration of both sides of the case. Sefor Polo's letter is as

ter of yesterlay's date, copies of the new Consti-tution for Cuba and Porto Rico. The Cuban Parlament (the House of Representatives elected by ment of what I said to the representative of the exaggeration of others have created a fictitious the exact truth were known. It is next to imposs! tonomy is a reality, that the Cubans themselves have the power in Cuba, and that the Government cannot appoint a single civil officer in the island other than the personal staff of the Governor-General. All the Governors and officials, including the judiciary, are appointed by the Cuban Cabinet, and all of them are Cubans. ernor-General, like the King of Italy and the as of Spain and England, does not govern. only reigns as the Queen's representative. In this mander-in-chief, but in ordinary times he will have in reality less real control of affairs than the Governor-General of Canada. It has been impossible to

INDIANS WANT TO ENLIST. IT IS THOUGHT TWO COMPANIES CAN BE RAISED

AMONG THE ONEIDAS IN WISCONSIN Appleton, Wis., April 11.-A delegation of a dozen

Indians from the Oneida Reservation is in this city, endeavoring to make arrangements for the with Spain. They were disappointed in not being at once. A company of a hundred, and possibly at once. A company of a hundred, and possibly two companies, could be raised on the reservation in a few hours, and the most of the enlisted men would be young. They think that if they proved their worth in war against Spain they could be made citizens, and show that they were competent to manage their own affairs. The Oneidas are, as a rule, prosperous farmers. The war spirit is said to be high on the reservation.

WHAT PEOPLE HERE SAY.

OF APPROVAL. The city awaited with the greatest interest yesterday the first dispatches from Washington announcing that the President's message had been sent to Congress. Up to the last there were many who felt that something might happen to preven that the President had come to the conclusion that ations to Congress would be couched in no

editions of the evening papers as soon as they had read their morning papers. In all business circles there was little else talked of except the forthoming message, and as a result the general bustbulletin as it was put up.

It was expected that the message would be at once referred to the proper committees, and th surprise. It had been thoroughly outlined in the forecasts printed in the papers. There were no demonstrations where crowds were gathered, bu erywhere the greatest interest was manifested. In the streetcars nearly every man was deep in a

National Bank and the Clearing House tive document, and shows the President to be posed in him by the people of the country. The

in its positions, unanswerable in its arguments.

promulgated that message the Jingoes cannot kick as it means war unless Spain bucks down. Sins B. Durcher-It is a sound and conservative piece of work and shows that McKinley has at heart a desire to act in accordance with the sentiment of the people who elected him. There is nothing left for Spain to do, if size wants to avoid war, but to accede to our demands. I have always felt that Spain would back down when it came to the pinch and I believe so now. If she does, war will be acceded to our demands. I have always felt that Spain would back down when it came to the pinch, and I believe so now. If she does, war will be acceded to prove the world, and it will also meet with the enthusiastic approval of the great body of American people. It means all that humanity asks for in behalf of Cuba. Spain must now field to our reasonable demands or fight.

Walter B. Atterbury, chairman Republican General Committee. The message fills the bill completely. The precentation of the United States's side of the case I: particularly strong, and I think the great body of American citizens will be amply satisfied with the message.

tubert G. Taylor, ex-County Treasurer—The voice of Europe, will with escape is a masterly document. It looks as if

PRAISED BY ELLIOT DANFORTH. HIS CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT'S HANDLING

State Committee, said last night in regard to th

"I have been content heretofore to leave the Cuban question in the hands of the President, feeling sure that he would adjust the difficulty in manner satisfactory to most Americans. My confidence in him has been justified by the message

AT THE CONSULATE AND THE JUNTA.

The offices of the Cuban Junta and the Spanish Consulate in this city were interesting places yeserday. At both there was considerable excitement as soon as the text of the President's message wa At the Consulate the message was taken in such

a way by the officials there as to lead the casual observer to believe that they were thoroughly General, was busily engaged when the reporter for The Tribune called, but Vice-Consuls d'Acuna and Valdez were ready to talk on the present situation tion of war between the United States and Spain, because the office here was considered next in importance to the Legation at Washington.

d'Acuna said: "We have only read it hastily, but expected from the President for several days past, It is a good message, and we approve it. Senor d'Acuna made this statement Vice-Consul Valdez said, "Yes, that is our opinion."

At the Cuban Junta there was more reserve. Horatio S. Rubens, the counsel, who has heretofore lutely to discuss the message. Others prominently that the Cuban Republic would not accept Spain's ing would continue just the same, notwithstanding the offer of Span, which they considered to have

NO SIGNS OF WAR IN NATIONAL GUARD at the National Guard headquarters, in the Stew

on an action which might seriously embarrass our Government in case armed intervention becomes necessary.

Does the President's recommendation mean warf. Not necessarily, Let Congress give him the authority he asks, and then, with the power of intervention in his hands, he will undoubtedly resumed diplomatic negotiations with Spain and press her to a decision on an ultimatum which she will not venture to disregard. The war in tube must coase. This is imperative. We do not know whether the insurgents will accept her proposed armistice of not, probably not. It is not for us to force them to do so. But it is for us to ask Spain to withdraw her troops from the island, and leave it to the people to set up such form of government as they may deem best. Congress can quickly take the action the President suggests. He has proved his capacity, and the people thoroughly trust him. This message, caim and moderate in tone, utterly free from bluster, reveals a firmness of purpose indicative of a clear mind, a steady hand and a heart sympathetic with suffering and urgent for peace. Let him have the power, and he will secure a free Cuba, with no entanglements and mo war. Spain, constrained by the force of circumstances and the voice of Europe, will withdraw, and we shall yet escape the horrors of war.

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